

DAKSHLEYGER, G. F.

USSR/ Scientists - Geography

Card 1/1 : Pub. 123 - 11/13

Authors : Dakhshleyger, G. F., Cand. Hist. Sci.

Title : ~~DAKSHLEYGER, G. F.~~
The outstanding explorer of the Aral Sea, Aleksey Ivanovich Butakov

Periodical : Vest. AN Kaz. SSR, 11/2, 81-86, Feb. 1954

Abstract : An account is given of explorations in the region of the Aral Sea in the 17th century by Russian explorers and of the more extensive work of Aleksey Ivanovich Butakov in the early 19th century. The information furnished by him is said to reveal the voluntary character of the union of Kazakhstan with Russia.

Institution :

Submitted :

DAKHSLEYGER, G.F., kandidat istoricheskikh nauk

V.I.Lenin and the first steps in socialist construction in Kazakhstan.
Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 11 no.4:X-XXII Ap '55. (MIRA 8:8)
(Kazakhstan--Communism)

SATPAYEV; BOISHEV; POKROVSKIY; AMANZHOLOV; AUYEZOV; BALAKAYEV; KENESBAYEV;
SAURANBAYEV; MUKANOV; SMIRNOVA; DZHUMALIYEV; ISMAILOV; KHASENOV, K.;
NUSUNBEKOV; SULEYMENOV; SHAKHMATOV; DAKHSHLEYGER; BAZARBAYEV; TSUNVAZO;
SHAMIYEVA; SIL'CHENKO; GABDULLIN; MUSABAYEV; MAKHMUDOV; MULLINA;
MAMANOV; ISKAKOV; SARYBAYEV; KHAYDAROV; ARALBAYEV; NURMUGAMBETOVA;
KHASENOVA; SULEYMEENOVA; AKHMETOV; ISENGALIYEVA; NOMINKHANOV;
DYUSENBAYEV; ABDRAKHMANOV.

Malov, Sergei Efimovich, obituary. Vest.AN Kazakh.SSR 13 no.9:116-117
S '57. (MIRA 10:10)

(Malov, Sergei Efimovich, 1980-1957)

DAKUSHLEYGER, G.F., kand.ist.nauk

History of agrarian reforms in Kazakhstan (1921-1922) Vest.AN Kazakh.SSR
14 no.10:18-31 0 '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Kazakhstan--Land tenure)

ABILOVA, M.Kh.; ABISHEVA, B.N.; VILENSKIY, Ye.L.; ROMANOV, Yu.I.;
DAKSHLEYGER, G.F., kand. ist. nauk, red.; SUVOROVA, R.I.,
red.; KOROKINA, Z.P., tekhn. red.

[Development of socialism in Kazakhstan during the reconstruction period, 1921-1925; collection of documents and materials]
Sotsialisticheskoe stroitel'stvo v Kazakhstane v vosstanovitel'-
nyi period, 1921-1925 gg.; sbornik dokumentov i materialov.
Alma-Ata, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Kazakhskoi SSR, 1962. 592 p.
(MIRA 15:5)

(Kazakhstan--Economic conditions)

DAKSHLEYGER, Ye.K.

DACHSCHLEUGER, Ye.K.; TURANOVA, Ye.N.

Clinical and experimental studies on the effect of penicillin on the ovary and menstrual cycle. Vest.vener. no.2:46-50 Mr-Apr '50.

(CML 19:3)

1. Of the Department of Gonorrhea (Head -- Prof. I.M.Porudominskiy) and of the Pathomorphological Department (Head -- Prof. Ye.Ya.Gertsenberg), both of the Central Skin-Venereological Institute (Director -- Candidate Medical Sciences N.M.Turanov) of the Ministry of Public Health USSR.

DAKSHLEYGER, Ye. K., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; TURANOVA, Ye.N.,
kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; LUR'YE, S.S., kandidat meditsinskikh
nauk; PAK, T.I.; LEVINA, F.A.; YEGOROVA, S.V.; ANDROSOVA, M.N.

Gonorrhea among women reporting to obstetric and gynecological
institutions. Vest. ven. i derm. no.3:41-44 My-Je '54. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Iz otdela gonorreii (sav. prof. I.M.Porudominskiy) otdela mikro-
biologii (sav. prof. N.M.Ovchinnikov) Tsentral'nogo kozhno-venerolo-
gicheskogo instituta (dir. kandidat meditsinskikh nauk N.M.Turanov)
(GONORRHEA, epidemiology.
*Russia)

DAKHTAYEV, Yu.I.

Anesthetic hazards in high altitudes. Eksper. khir. i anest. 9 no.2:
61-64 Mr-Apr '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Kafedra obshchey khirurgii (zav. - prof. K.T. Tadzhiyev) Tadzhik-
skogo meditsinskogo instituta, Dushanbe.

DAKHTYAR, I.Ya.; MIKHALENKOV, V.S.

Angular correlation of gamma quanta produced in the annihilation of
positrons and electrons in zinc. Dokl. AN SSSR 140 no.6:1293-1296
O '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Predstavleno akademikom G.V.Kurdyumovym.
(Quantum theory) (Gamma rays) (Zinc)

DAKHYNOV, N.N.; KOROTKINA, I.I.

Synthesis of gamma-dimethylamino-propyl-chloride. Med.prom. 11
no.4:26-28 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy zavod "Akrikhin".
(PROPANE)

DANIC, B.

Economic and geographic characteristics of the Ravanica Valley. p. 121. (BEOGRAD, Vol. 19, 1951, No. 41, 1954.)

SC: Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EEAL, IC, Vol. 4, No. 6, June 1955, Uncl.

DAKIC, B.

The Crnica basin; economic and geographic research. p. 105.
(Srpska akademija nauka. Geografski institut. ZBORNIK
RADOVA. Beograd. Vol. 47, 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL) Library of
Congress, Vol. 5, No. 8, August, 1956.

DAKIC, Branimir

Panavica, a new settlement on the map of Yugoslavia. Glas Crp
geogr dr 43 no. 2:163-171 '63.

DAKIC, Nera: psiholog

Mental deficiency and military service. Vojnosanit. pregl. 22
no.22100-103 F'65.

1. Vojnomedicinska akademija u Beogradu, Klinika za zivcane i
dusevne bolesti.

BIRECKA, H.; DAKIC-WLODKOWSKA, L.

Photosynthesis, translocation and accumulation of assimilates
in cereals during the grain development. Pt.3. Acta soc botan
Pol 32 no.4:631-650'63.

1. Plant Physiology Department, Central College of Agriculture,
Warsaw, and Physiology Laboratory, Polish Academy of Sciences,
Warsaw.

BIRECKA, H.; DAKIC-WLODKOWSKA, L.

Photosynthesis, translocation, and accumulation of assimilates
in cereals during grain development. Acta soc botan Pol 33
no.2:407-426 '64.

1. Department of Plant Physiology, Central College of
Agriculture, Warsaw, and Laboratory of Plant Physiology,
Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

S/844/62/000/000/060/129
D204/D307

AUTHORS: Sarayeva, V. V., Bakh, N. A. and Dakin, V. I.

TITLE: Radiational oxidation and radiolysis of di-iso-propyl ether

SOURCE: Trudy II Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po radiatsionnoy khimii. Ed. by L. S. Polak. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 357-361

TEXT: The mechanism of the above reaction was studied under the action of x rays, with a constant dose of 3.5×10^{15} ev/cm².sec at -23 to +57°C and with doses of 4.3×10^{14} - 1.4×10^{16} ev/cm².sec at constant temperature. Up to +100°C the yields G (mols per 100 ev) of peroxides and carbonyl compounds were practically independent of temperature; the yields of all products studied (above - acids and alcohols increased rapidly at >100°C). Above 300°C the yields of acids and alcohols plotted against the dose of irradiation gave rise to S-shaped curves, showing the successive formation of products. Log

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radiational oxidation and ...

3/844/62/000/000/060/1.1
D204/D307

$G/\frac{1}{T^{0K}}$ curves showed the existence of 2 mechanisms for the formation of peroxides and carbonyl compounds: a radical-molecular non-chain mechanism in the region where $G \propto T$, and a chain mechanism at higher temperatures. The latter was confirmed by experiments carried out at various irradiation doses or in the presence of chain inhibitors. No significant oxidation of the ether was observed even at 500C in the absence of previous irradiation; after irradiation the reaction proceeded only above 40°C. Decomposition of the peroxide product was demonstrated to be easier under the action of γ rays than under the influence of heat. Radiolysis of the ether at 25°C in the absence of oxygen showed that the yields of carbonyl compounds increased with decreasing dose of irradiation, whilst those of alcohols became lower. This and the strong influence of admixtures on the reaction indicates a chain mechanism; the alcohols are believed to form as a result of chain-breaking. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova, Khimicheskiy fakul'tet (Moscow State University im. M.V. Lomonosov, Faculty of Chemistry)

Card 2/2

S/195/62/003/006/004/011
E075/E436

AUTHORS: Sarayeva, V.V., Bakh, N.A., Dakin, V.I.,
Dillinger, P.

TITLE: Influence of temperature and dose rate on the
radiolysis and the radiation induced oxidation of
diisopropylether

PERIODICAL: Kinetika i kataliz, v.3, no.6, 1962, 865-869

TEXT: The object of the work was to elucidate the mechanism of decomposition and oxidation of diisopropylether under the action of α and γ irradiation. The ether was freed from peroxides, water and carbonyl compounds and irradiated after evacuation, or in the presence of oxygen, at a range of temperatures (-35 to 70°C). The yield of carbonyl compounds reached a sharp maximum ($G = 14.5$ mole/100 eV) at about 25°C. At 35°C the yield decreased to about 3 mole/100 eV. Temperature did not affect the formation of alcohols. The carbonyl compounds were formed by chain reaction with an activation energy of 11 kcal/mole, the chain growth being determined by the interaction of isopropyl radicals with the ether molecules. The formation of carbonyl compounds by the chain
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Influence of temperature ...

S/195/62/003/006/004/011
E075/E436

reaction was confirmed by the increase of their yield with increasing radiation dosage. No corresponding increase occurred for alcohols, which indicated that they are not formed by chain reaction. In the presence of O_2 , the yields of peroxides and carbonyl compounds remain stable at 5.4 and 6.6 mole/100 eV respectively. Above $10^\circ C$, the yield increases for all the radiolysis products investigated to about 250 mole/100 eV at $70^\circ C$. The values of activation energies for the oxidation above $10^\circ C$ (15 and 20 kcal for peroxides and carbonyl compounds respectively) indicate that the peroxide results from the reaction of O with an ether molecule, determining the development of a chain reaction, and the carbonyl compounds result from the decomposition of peroxide radicals. For the peroxides $G = kI^{-0.5}$ at $30^\circ C$, where I - dose intensity corresponding to the chain process. For carbonyl compounds $G = kI^{-0.7}$, also a chain reaction. Low yields for acids and alcohols indicate that they are not formed by chain reactions, but possibly by isomerization and decomposition of peroxide radicals. These reactions are realized by the excess energy possessed by the radiolysis products at the moment of their

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Influence of temperature ...

S/195/62/003/006/004/011
E075/E436

formation. There are 5 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im.
M.V.Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni
M.V.Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: October 25, 1961

Card 3/3

DAKNEROVA, J. Dr.

Bilateral atrophy of optic papilla of complex etiology. Cesk. ofth.
13 no.3:187-189 June 57.

1. Oene oddelenie OUNZ Martin, prednosta MUDr J. Kubik.
(NERVES, OPTIC, dis.
bilateral atrophy of optic papilla, etiol. (Cz))

DAKOV, Mako, prof.

Main tasks of the woodworking and furniture industries.
Duvomebel prom 7 no.1:1-3 Ja-F'64

1. Predsedatel na Komiteta po gorite i gorskata promishle-
nost.

DMROV, N. P.

"Biological Features of the Oak and Measures
for Improving its Growth." Thesis for Degree of
Cand. Agricultural Sci. Sub 30 Nov 42, Moscow
Forestry Engineering Inst.

Summary 62, 18 Dec 52, Dissertations Presented
for Degree in Science and Engineering in Moscow in
1952. Inst. Leningradskaya Oblast, Jan 1953.

WOLF, M. F.

(Biological characteristics of the oak and measures for improving the cultivation of it). Sofia, izd. Bolgarskoi akademii nauk, 1950.

DAKOV, M. [P.]

"Our Forestry Science in the Light of Michurin's Theory." p.49
(GORSKO STOPANSTVO Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1953 Sofiya, Bulgaria)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 2, No. 9,
Oct. 1953, Uncl.

DAKOV, M. [P]

"Future Tasks for Improvements of Forestry in Accordance With Decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party." p. 145, Sofiya, Vol. 10, no. 4, Apr. 1954.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 9, September 1954, Lib. of Congress

DAKOV, M. - Gorsko Stopanstvo

Fourth World Forestry Congress and impressions from India. p. 122
(GORSKO STOPANSTVO Vol. 11, No. 3, Mar. 1955)

FO: Monthly list of East European Accession, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 9, Sept. 1955, Uncl.

DAKOV, M.

Method of changing part of the sapling forests to seedling forests and
increasing their productivity for mine props. p. 97

GORSKO STOPANSTVO. Vol. 12, No. 3, Mar. 1956

Sofia, Bulgaria

So. East European Accessions List

Vol. 5, No. 9

September, 1956

USSR / Forestry. Forest Management.

K

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 7, 1958, 29542.

Author : Dakov, Mako.

Inst : ~~Not given.~~

Title : Forestry in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.
(Lesnoye khozyaystvo Narodnoy Respubliki Bol-
garii).

Orig Pub: Lesn. kh-vo, 1957, No 10, 78-82.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

DAKOV, M.

AGRICULTURE

PERIODICAL: REVISTA PADURILOR. Vol. 73, no. 10, Oct. 1958

DAKOV, M. The development of forest industries in Bulgaria in the years of people's government. p. 571

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 8, No 4
April 1959, Unclass

DAKOV, M.

"Increasing the trees for construction and converting low-growing forests into mixed forests by introducing medium-growing forests."

GORSKO STOPANSTVO, Sofia, Bulgaria, Vol. 15, no. 3, Mar. 1959.

Monthly list of East Europe Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, ^{Sept.} ~~Jun~~ 59
Unclass

DAKOV, Viktor

Psychical fitness of aviators with special reference to aviation accidents. Neuropsihijatrija 2 no.3:159-170 1954.

(ACCIDENTS,

aviation, psychical factors)

(MEDICINE, AVIATION, psychology;

psychical factors in accid.)

DAKOV, V.

"Guatemala", P. 16, (GEOGRAFIJA, Vol. 4, No. 2, 1954, Sofiya, Bulgaria)

CO: Monthly Lit. of East European Accessions, (LEA), LG, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan.
1955, Uncl.

DAKOV, V. : PEKOV, L.

"Patak Dams", P. 7, (GEOGRAFIJA, Vol. 4, No. 5, 1954, Sofiya, Bulgaria)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No.1,
Jan. 1955, Uncl.

DAKOV, V.

Sudan. p. 15

GEOGRAFIJA. Vol. 6, No. 4, 1956

Sofya, Bulgaria

So. East European Accessions List

Vol. 5, No. 9

September, 1956

DAKOV, V.

DAKOV, V. The Soviet river transportation. p. 4.

Production of aluminum from nephelite. Tr. from the Russian. p. 6

Vol. 6, No. 8, 1956

GEOGRAPHIA

GEOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY

Sofia, Bulgaria

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 2, February 1957

DAKOV, V.

DAKOV, V. Suez Canal. p. 11.

Vol. 6, No. 9, 1956

CEOCPL-FIIA

CEOCPL-FIIA & G.M.I.G.

Sofia, Bulgaria

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 2, February 1957

DAKOV, Vasil

SURNAME (in caps); Given Names

Country: Bulgaria

Academic Degrees: not indicated

Affiliation: Assistant Member of the Staff of Geografiya

Source: Sofia, Geografiya, No 2, 1961, pp 11-13

Data: "Venezuela."

DAKOV, Vasil

Importance of foreign trade, and problems of the Bulgarian
Danubian harbors. Godishnik biol 54 no.3:143-194 '59/'60 .
[publ. '61].

PETKOV, Ignat; DAKOV, Vasil

Canning industry in the urban administrative and economic district
of Plovdiv. Godishnik biol 55 no.3:181-228 '60/'61 [publ. '62].

DAKOV, Vasil

The population problem in the Soviet Union. Godishnik biol 55
no.3:293-316 '60/'61 [publ. '62].

PENKOV, Ignat; BAYOV, Vasil

Canning and preserving food
for military districts of USSR, 1950-1952 (publ. 1953).

PRINCOV, Igor L.; DAKOV, Vasil

Canning and preserving industrial in the Plovdiv and
Pazardzhik administrative and economic districts. Glasnik
biol 57 no.2:157-199 '82-'83 [bul. '82].

DAKOVA, G. (Sofia)

How I acquainted the pupils in grade 7 with molecular structure of the matter. Mat i fiz Bulg 7 no. 1: 37-39 Ja-F '64.

DAKOVA, G. (Sofia)

Evening of physics on the theme "History of Artificial Light."
Mat i fiz Bulg 7 no.5:48-49 '64.

DAKOVI, Duro (Sl. Brod); VRPOLJAC, Ivica [translator]

Elements of nonalloying, and temperature of preheating. Zavarivanje
5 no.8:206-207 Ag '52.

DAKOVIC, B.; MILINCIC, D.

"Time Necessary for Underground Chambers to Reach Definite Thermal Equilibrium."
p. 41, (ZBORNIK, 1952/53. Beograd, Yugoslavia.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC,
Vol. 4, No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

DAKOVIC, B.

Methods of determination of water requirements. p.1718. TEHNIKA.
Beograd. Vol. 10, no. 12, 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1956

DAKOVIC, B., inz.

Is the automation in irrigation possible? Gradevinar 14 no.5:171-
172 My '62.

DAKOVIC, B., inz.

Proceedings of the 5th International Congress on Agricultural
Engineering. Gradevinar 14 no.4:134-136 '62.

DAKOVIC, Bogdan, inz.

Scientific research carried out in mining, geology, and
metallurgy. Tehnika Jug 17 no.8:Suppl.: Rudarstvo metalurg
13 no.8:1511-1512g Ag '62.

MILOJEVIC, B.D.; FILIPOVIC-MOSKOVLJEVIC, V.; ~~DAKOVIC~~, Desanka

Correlation between the nature and position of the queen and the changeable structure of a honeybee society. Glas prir mat SANU no.253:43-80 '63.

DAKOVIC L	COUNTRY	: Yugoslavia	H-28
	CATEGORY	:	
	ABS. JOUR.	: RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 72978	
	AUTHOR	: Dakovic, L.	
	INST.	:	
	TITLE	: Amelioration of Quality of Bread by Various Additions to the Dough.	
	ORIG. PUB.	: Proizv. i prerada brasna, 1959, 8, No 1, 1-4	
	ABSTRACT	: Experiments were conducted on amelioration of the quality of bread by addition to the dough of KBrO ₃ , margarine, sunflowerseed oil, and malt. The results have shown that addition of 0.001-0.002% KBrO ₃ has no appreciable effect, while addition of 0.003% lower the quality of the bread. Some improvement in quality of the bread is attained by addition of margarine (4%), sunflowerseed oil (3%), and malt (0.5%) (increase of volume of the bread, improvement of its porosity, outward appearance, taste, and nutritive value). -- Z. Lebedeva.	
	CARD:	1/1	
	COUNTRY	: Yugoslavia	H-28

DESPOTOVIC, Borivoje, inz. (Beograd, Ohridska 1); DAKOVIG, Hinko, inz.

Productivity and small automation. Tehnika Jug 18 no.1:2-9 Ja '63.

1. Saradnici Jugoslovenskog zavoda za produktivnost rada, Beograd.

JANKOVIC, Milan, 083071, Belgrade

Improvement of adsorptive properties of some YU clay minerals
by chemical treatment, and possible uses of the modification
for decolorization of industrial waste water. Int. J. Mass Har-
d. no. 12, 173-58, 1963.

1. Central Laboratory of the Chair of Sanitation Technology
at the Faculty of Civil Engineering, Belgrade. 16th March
16, 1963.

JANKOVIC, Stevan; ERKOVIC, Srećanka; KOSTIC, Ivanka

Improvement of adsorptive properties of some Yugoslav sorbents by chemical treatment, and possibilities of their utilization for dephenolization of waste industrial water. Publ. Glas Hem dr 29 no.9/10:479-489 1963.

1. Chemical Laboratory of the Chair of Sanitation Technology at the Faculty of Civil Engineering of the University of Belgrade, Belgrade, and Chair of Analytical Chemistry of the Faculty of Technology of the University of Belgrade, Belgrade. Submitted September 20, 1963.

JANKOVIC, Stevan, dr. docent (Beograd, Smiljaniceva 31); DAKOVIC, Snezana, inz.
asistent

Comparative studies in determining the degree of organic matter
pollution of the streams around Belgrade. Tehnika Jug 19 no.6:
Suppl: Gradevinarstvo 18 no.6:1029-1034. Jo '64.

1. Faculty of Civil Engineering, University of Belgrade.

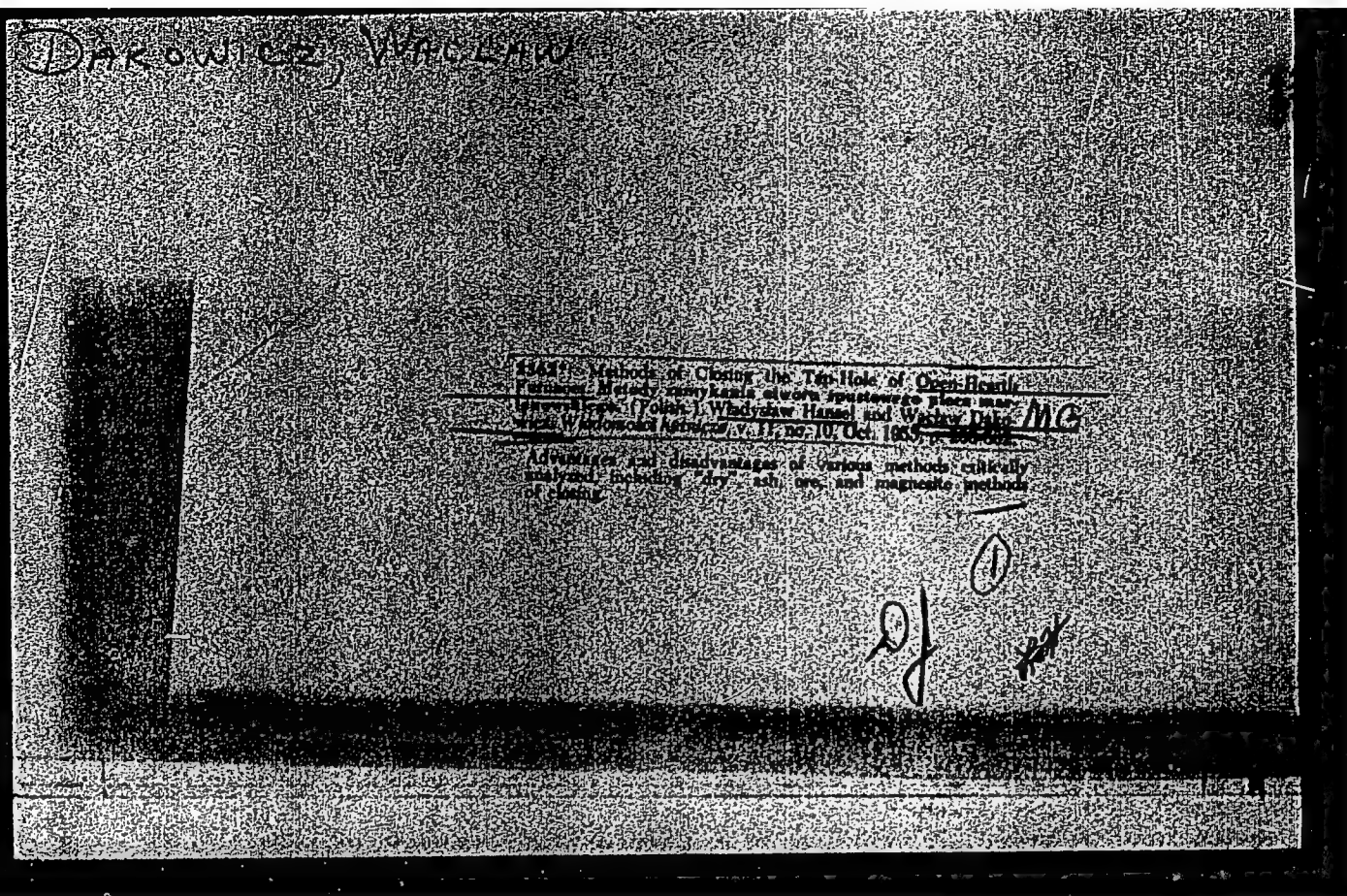
DAKOVSKI, Dako, inzh.

Vertical deformations resulting from soil moisture and the sinking
of structures built upon artificial beddings. Stroitelstvo 9 no.6:
29-30 N-D '62.

DAKOVSKIY, M.

[Study of the radioactivity of slag used in the production of building materials] Issledovanie radioaktivnosti shlakov primeniamykh v proizvodstve stroitel'nykh materialov. Warsaw, 1961. 9 p. (Polska Akademia Nauk. Instytut Badan Jadrowych. Report 269/I-A) (MIRA 15:10)

(Radioactivity)



Dakowicz, Wacław

4854* Good and Bad Maintenance of the Tap Hole. 0
dobre i złe konserwacji otworu spustowego. (Polish.)
Władysław Hansel and Wacław Dakowicz. Wiadomości hut-
nicze, v. 11, no. 12, Dec. 1953, p. 374-378.

Proper and improper opening of the open-hearth furnace tap
hole. Design of hole and threshold, type, and use of block.
Diagram. 1 ref.

DAKOWSKA, Barbara, mgr inż.

Research in the design of screened rail terminals for a
200 M/W, 15/kv, generator. Przegl elektrotech 38 no.10:446
0 '62.

1. Zakład Wielkich Prądów, Instytut Elektrotechniki,
Warszawa.

DAKOWSKI, Miresław, mgr.

Three-partition splitting of atomic nuclei. Problemy 18 no.5:322-325
'62.

1. Asystent w Instytucie Badan Jadrowych, Warszawa.

L 18893-63

EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD

ACCESSION NR: AP3006249

P/0046/63/008/004/0280/0284

AUTHOR: Dakowski, Miroslaw; Sowin'ski, Mieczyslaw

TITLE: Charge-sensitive low-noise pulse preamplifier for operation with semiconductor detectors of nuclear radiation 19

SOURCE: Nukleonika, v. 8, no. 4, 1963, 280-284

TOPIC TAGS: low-noise preamplifier, pulse preamplifier, semiconductor-type detector, nuclear radiation detector

ABSTRACT: During the last three years, methods of detection and of nuclear spectroscopy have been developed more and more around semiconductor devices. Unlike the old devices (ionization chamber, proportional counter, scintillation counter) the semiconductor-type detector has a variable capacitance which depends on its active surface, the applied voltage and the amount of service time. All these factors cause variations in the magnitude of the output pulse.

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ACCESSION NR: AP3006249

D

By introducing negative feedback through a small capacitor on the grid of the first stage, the pulse amplitude can be made independent of the detector capacitance and stability of the detector-preamplifier system can be increased beyond that of the ordinary voltage preamplifier. The circuitry shown schematically in Fig. 1 of Enclosure 1 is based on the recommendation made by C. Cottini (ref. 6: Cottini C., Gatti E., Gianelli O., Rossi G., *Il Nuovo Cimento* 7, 473, 1956) and has been developed by E. Fairstein (ref. 3: Fairstein E., *IRE Trans. NS* - 8, 129, 1961). It consists of a cascade stage with charge coupling, a voltage triplet with heavy feedback, shaper, divider and White's cathode follower at the output. There is a "boot-strapped" connection at the cascade stage and the output of the voltage triplet in order to raise the gain and to extend the range of dynamic linearity. For operation with conventional amplifiers, the time constant of the shaper circuit can be set to 0.2, 0.5, 1.0, 2.5 or 5.0 microseconds. The selection of the optimum time constant is based on the detector characteristics in accordance with a formula proposed by F. Goulding (ref. 7: Goulding S., Hansen W. L., *Nucl. Instr. a. Meth.* 12, 249, 1961). The divider is necessary for measurement of large particle energies up to 100 million electron-volts. The cathode follower provides a low output impedance and matching for the 75-ohms concentric cable. The E83F output tube, recognized

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ACCESSION NR: AP3006249

as one of the best in respect to low noise levels, can be easily replaced by the Soviet 6S3P tube which gives even better performance in the described here circuit. Minimum noise is obtained by following means: reduced voltage supply for the cascade stage, cold operation of the input tube, resistors with low noise coefficients, direct current for filaments, plate supply with small voltage pulsations, and selection of optimum time constant. The noise level of the preamplifier depends on the input capacitance: the authors measured 4.3 kilo electron-volts for the 6S3P and 4.5 kilo electron-volts for the E83F, while Fairstein measured 3.5 kilo electron-volts, all at minimum input capacitance. The method of evaluation consists in expressing the noise in terms of resolving power of the system. Orig. art. has: 3 Figures and 6 formulae.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut Badan' Jadrowych (Institute of Nuclear Research),
Warsaw-S'wierk, Zaklad 1A Fizyki Jadra Atomowego (Dept. 1A of Nuclear Physics)

SUBMITTED: 08Nov62

DATE ACQ: 23Sep63

ENCL: 03

SUB CODE: SD, GE

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 009

Card 3/03

CHWASZCZEWSKA, Janina; DAKOWSKI, Mirosław; PRZYBIRSKI, Wincenty; SOWINSKI, Mieczysław; SZECHTER, Andrzej; KIERZEK-PECOLT, Elwira; WEYDMAN, Zygmunt; ZALEWSKI, Edmund

Recent results on silicon semiconductor nuclear particle detectors in Poland. Nukleonika 8 no.11:755-770 '63

1. Institute of Nuclear Research, Warsaw-Swierk (for Chwaszczewska, Dakowski, Przyborski, Sowinski, Szechter). 2. Institute of Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw (for Kierzek-Pecolt, Weydman, Zalewski).

ACCESSION NR: AP4015317

P/0046/64/004/001/0011/0018

AUTHOR: Chwaszczewska, J. (Khvashchevskaya, Yanina); Dakowski, M. (Dakovski, Miroslav)
Dabrowski, A. (Dombrowski, Andrey); Sowinski, M. (Sovin'ski, Mechislav); Slapa,
Mechislav

TITLE: Silicon surface-barrier detectors with guard rings, and their application

SOURCE: Nukleonika, v. 4, no. 1, 1964, 11-18

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor detectors, silicon semiconductors, surface-barrier
semiconductor, charged-particle detector, charged-particle spectrometry, guard-ring
detector, high-resolution detector, low-noise detector

ABSTRACT: This article describes a method to improve the capability of silicon
surface-barrier detectors with a depletion layer thickness of about 1 mm so that
they may be successfully applied in spectrometry of 12 MeV protons, 50 MeV
alpha-particles, 16 MeV deuterons and 700 KeV beta-rays. The method utilizes
guard rings, and its principle is that the minority carrier current, which is the
main cause of noise, consists of two components: a volume current and a surface
current. An experiment is described demonstrating the effect of a guard ring on
the performance of a n-type silicon detector. A simple circuit is set up shown in
Fig 2 of Enclosure 02 for measuring the current-voltage characteristics of
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ACCESSION NR: AP4015317

a) the detector connected to the ring, b) the detector disconnected from the ring and c) the ring itself. The schematic diagram of the spectrometer is shown in Fig. 4 of Enclosure 03. The performance characteristics of this instrument are summarized as follows: 1) The resolution power for 8.78 MeV alpha-particles is 16-40 KeV depending on the bias voltage and condition of the detector surface. 2) The pulse amplitude does not depend on the character of the light charged particle, but is fairly proportional to the energy of that particle, within 200 KeV accuracy. These relationships are not valid in the case of heavy particles because of the "ionization effect", which must be taken into account. 3) The spectrometer can be used for the identification of charged particles: each type of elastically scattered particles reaches its maximum at different values of bias voltage. The shift of these maxima of distinct energy levels appears to be proportional to the energy loss dE/dx for any respective particle. The design described here is also very useful in a telescope system which consists of dE/dx and E detectors. The spectrometer was tested at the Institute of Nuclear Physics (Instytut Fizyki Jadrowej), Krakow.

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"The authors gratefully acknowledge the valuable suggestions received from Professor B. BURAS, who was always interested in this work, and the assistance of Professor G. NIEWODNICZAN'SKI in enabling them to use the cyclotron at the Institute of Nuclear Physics, Krakow. Technician B. GRUZDY has earned their gratitude for building the low-noise charge-sensitive preamplifier used in the measurements of beta-ray spectra." Orig. art. contains 7 diagrams.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernykh issledovaniy, Warsaw-Swiark (Institute of Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: 15Oct63

DATE ACQ: 13Mar64

ENCL: 03

SUB CODE: GE, PH, SD

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OTHER: 014

Card 3103

KHVASHCHEVSKA, YANINA [Chwaszczewska, Janina]; DAKOVSKI, Mirosław [Dakowski, Mirosław]; DOMBROWSKI, Andzhej [Dąbrowski, Andrzej]; SOVIN'SKI, Mieczysław [Sowiński, Mieczysław]; SLAPA, Mieczysław [Slapa, Mieczysław].

Silicon surface-barrier detector with a guard ring and possibilities of applying it. Nukleonika 9 no.1:11-18 '64

1. Institut yadernykh issledovaniy, Varshava-Sverk, 2. Varshavskiy universitet, Varshava (for Dombrowski). 3. Institut yadernoy fiziki, Krakov (for Slapa).

DAKOWSKI, W.

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SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL) LC, Vol. 4, No. 6, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

L 8877-66 EWP(b)/EWA(h)/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6001627

SOURCE CODE: PO/0046/65/010/004/0251/0254

AUTHOR: Chwaszczewska, Janina; Dakowski, Mirosław; Prayborski, Wincenty; Sowinski, Mieczysław

ORG: Institute of Nuclear Research, Swierk (Instytut Badan Jadrowych)

TITLE: Lithium-drifted detectors for beta-and gamma-spectrometry

SOURCE: Nukleonika, v.10, no.4, 1965, 251-254

TOPIC TAGS: lithium, semiconductor device, particle detector, spectrometer, beta spectroscopy, gamma spectroscopy

ABSTRACT: The performance of lithium-drifted β and γ -semiconductor spectrometers is described. Lithium-drifted silicon diodes prepared on the basis of the Pell method made possible the construction of β -particle detectors with thin window and very good characteristics. The depletion layer thickness is 2.8 mm and active area — 160 mm². For gamma spectroscopy, the lithium-drifting process was carried out on p-type gallium-doped germanium samples of 50 Ω /cm resistivity and about 100 μ sec life time minority carriers. A compensated region 1.5 mm thick was obtained. Beta and gamma spectra for sup 207 Bi are illustrated. The authors thank Prof. B. Buras of this Institute for his constant interest in this work and helpful suggestions. They also are obliged to Prof. G. Floroy from the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research in Dubna for steady encouragement. The supply of germanium by IBA is gratefully

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L 8877-66

ACC NR: AP6001627

acknowledged. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [NA]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2 *nd*

L 00282-66 EWT(m)/EWA(h)

ACCESSION NR: AP5013679

PO/0053/65/000/004/0174/0179
621.387

AUTHOR: Chwaszczewska, J.; Dakowski, M.; Przyborski, W.; Sowinski, M.

TITLE: Semiconductor nuclear radiation detectors and their applications

SOURCE: Przegląd elektroniki, no. 4, 1965, 11/14

TOPIC TAGS: radiation detector, nuclear radiation detector, semiconductor radiation detector, semiconductor device

ABSTRACT: The paper discusses the advantages of semiconductor p-n junction nuclear radiation detectors and compares them with Geiger-Muller detectors. The paper then describes the design and performance of three types of detectors developed in the Zakład II and IA (Departments II and IA) of the Instytut Baden Jadrowych (Institute of Nuclear Research). The first type, for the detection of heavy charged particles, is made of n-type silicon of 50-2000 ohm-cm resistivity. The p-n junction was produced by chemical treatment of the silicon surface. This detector has an active area of 12 mm and a resolution of 16 keV for 8.776 -MEV α particles. Such detectors were used in the Centralne Laboratorium Ochrony Radiologicznej (Central Laboratory for Radiation Protection). The second type was produced as a result of the cooperation with Katedra Fizyki Jądra Atomowego Uniwersytetu

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L 00282-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5013679

Warszawskiego (Department of Nuclear Physics, Warsaw University) in the development of a technology for the production of dE/dX surface-barrier detectors for particle identification. Detectors between 25 and 70 μ thick were produced. In order to extend the barrier region, detectors with a guard ring were produced in which the width of the barrier region was 1.2 mm, making it possible to use them as spectrometers of β -radiation in the energy range up to 1 MeV. Detectors much greater than 1 mm in active area are under development in the Institute of Nuclear Research, using the method based on lithium drift and p-type germanium. Orig. art. has: 9 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC, NP

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

DAKOWSKY, D.
SURNAME (In caps); Given Names

Country: Bulgaria

Academic Degrees: Diplom Ingenieur

Affiliation: /not given/

Source: Berlin, Vernessungstechnik, No 5, May 61, pp 143 - 145

Data: "On the Method used in Bulgaria to Determine the Amount of Earth to
be Moved in Irrigation Area Grading Operations"

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EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.12 Vol.11/5 Ophthalmology May 57

815. DAKTARAVICHENE E. *Kerato-conjunctivitis sicca in hypofunction of lacrimal glands (Russian text) VESTN.OFTAL. 1956, 69/5 (73-75)

A case of Sjögren's syndrome is reported. The patient, aged 42, complained of dryness in the eyes and mouth with photophobia. She had the beginning of menopause and suffered from chronic polyarthrititis. The Schirmer's test was positive i. e. there was indication of a marked hypofunction of the lacrimal glands. There was abundant filament-like secretion in the conjunctival sac and the cornea showed punctiform opacities of the lower parts of the cornea. Adreno-corticotropic therapy in the form of intramuscular injections of cortisone and local therapy were applied. There was less secretion in the conjunctiva, the cornea cleared somewhat, but Schirmer's test remained unchanged. Sitchevskaya - New York, N. Y.

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kand. med. nauk; KRIKSTOPAITIS, M., kand. med. nauk; NENISKIS, J.,
kand. med. nauk; STEPONAITIENE, L., kand. med. nauk; SURKUS, J.,
kand. med. nauk; SIIMANAS, S., kand. biolog. nauk; CEPULIS, St.,
prof.; KUPCINSKAS, J., prof.; LASAS, Vl., prof.; SIDERAVICIUS, Br.,
prof.; KANOPKA, E., dots.; KVIKLYS, V., dots.; LABANAUSKAS, K.,
dots.; POLUKORDAS, H., dots.; BABUBLYS, P., doktor; CAPKEVICIUS, V.,
doktor; MAKARIUNAS, P., doktor; PAKONAITIS, P., doktor; STUOKA, R.,
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NAME, Konstantin Konstantinovich; (b. 1914, U.S.S.R.;
USSR/711 U.S.S.R., Sov. Rep.

(Name of worker of an institution of higher learning
and Department of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R.
and of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

JAL, M. K.

N-on 5 d (equation has 141 -2-), (-1/4u-)

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Chief Pathologico-Anatomist, Ministry Public Health, UkrSSR, Kiev

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PA 1/50T41

USSR/Medicine - Iditol
Histology

May/Jun 49

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1/50T41

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Arkh.pat. 18 no.8:101-102 '56. (MLRA 10:2)

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(CRANIUM,

autopsy in newborn & stillborn inf. (Rus))

(AUTOPSY,

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Sixty white mice, infected with influenza A virus by the intranasal route were used; the titre of the virus was 1:1280, the dose 0.2 ml. The animals were killed 1-7 days after infection. In acute, fatal influenzal toxæmia, widespread necroses were noted in the liver. At more remote intervals the animals which survived showed, as a rule, dystrophic changes in the liver tissue, principally decrease of glycogen and fatty degeneration. Necrobiotic and necrotic processes in single cells and in small groups of cells were seen. No signs of hepatitis were noted.

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(NEOPLASMS, experimental,

lymphoblastoma, transpl. during various periods after death of exper. animal (Rus))

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(REGENERATION,
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(Rus))
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(HISTOLOGY,
replacement of Canada balsam with fir balsam in
histol. prep. (Rus))